

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) An in vitro method of activating protein kinase B comprising
 - (a) obtaining from an insulin-responsive cell a membrane fraction and a cytoplasmic fraction, which comprises a protein kinase B,
 - (b) combining the membrane fraction, the cytoplasmic fraction and ATP in a buffer comprising less than 145 mM chloride, wherein
 - (c) the protein kinase B is activated by virtue of having a threonine residue and a serine residue phosphorylated, such that
 - (d) the activated protein kinase B is capable of phosphorylating a GSK3.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the insulin-responsive cell is treated with insulin.
3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the membrane fraction is a plasma membrane fraction.
4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the serine residue is at a position corresponding to amino acid 473 of SEQ ID NO:1 and the threonine residue is at a position corresponding to amino acid 308 of SEQ ID NO:1.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of combining PIP3 or PI(3,4)P2 with the membrane fraction, the cytoplasmic fraction and ATP in a buffer comprising less than 145 mM chloride.
6. (Original) The method of claim 5 further comprising the step of combining PIP3 with the membrane fraction, the cytoplasmic fraction and ATP in a buffer comprising less than 145 mM chloride.
7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the insulin-responsive cell is a muscle cell, a liver cell, an adipocyte or an islet cell.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the insulin-responsive cell is an adipocyte.
9. (Original) An in vitro method of activating protein kinase B comprising
 - (a) obtaining from an insulin-responsive cell a plasma membrane fraction and a cytoplasmic fraction, which comprises a protein kinase B,
 - (b) treating said plasma membrane fraction with a solution comprising at least 145 mM chloride, thereby obtaining a salt-extracted plasma membrane fraction and an aqueous fraction,
 - (c) desalting the aqueous fraction thereby producing a desalted aqueous fraction comprising less than 145 mM chloride,
 - (d) combining the salt-extracted plasma membrane fraction, the cytoplasmic fraction, the desalted aqueous fraction, ATP, and a phosphatidylinositol phosphate molecule in a buffer comprising less than 145 mM chloride, wherein
 - (e) the protein kinase B is activated by virtue of having a threonine residue and a serine residue phosphorylated, such that
 - (d) the activated protein kinase B is capable of phosphorylating a GSK3.
10. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the serine residue is at a position corresponding to amino acid 473 of SEQ ID NO:1 and the threonine residue is at a position corresponding to amino acid 308 of SEQ ID NO:1.
11. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the insulin-responsive cell is a muscle cell, a liver cell, an adipocyte or an islet cell.
12. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the insulin-responsive cell is an adipocyte.
13. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the insulin-responsive cell is treated with insulin.
14. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the phosphatidylinositol phosphate molecule is a PIP3 or PI(3,4)P2.
15. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein the phosphatidylinositol phosphate molecule is a PIP3.
- 16-21. (Canceled).

22. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of combining PIP3 or PI(3,4)P2 with the membrane fraction, the cytoplasmic fraction and ATP in a buffer comprising less than 145 mM chloride.

23-29. (Canceled).